
april 1974

the university of alberta magazine

new trail

Second Class Mail
Registration Number 3244
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Yes, that is Winnie The Pooh on the cover and no, *Trail* hasn't gone completely gaga: it's just been a long, cold winter. In this issue, more Poohs, Snarks, and Boojums as Chris Gordon-Craig discusses the other world of children's literature . . . Bill Thorsell considers the merits (or lack thereof) of "going all the way" . . . and Dave Norwood looks into the uncertain present of Pembina Hall.

new trail

Volume 29, Number 5
April, 1974
The University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

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Published by The University of Alberta for its alumni and friends.
Editorial Office: University Publications Office, telephone 432-4991.
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Second Class Mail—Registration Number 3244

William Thorsell

I suppose you could call this the "principle of never going all the way"—or at least almost never. I mean, you shouldn't if you can avoid it. Even in those moments of joyous sexual passion, when one feels the urge to stutter "I love you," it should really be "at least for the moment." I mean, how many people have gone all the way, and have then ended up with something (someone) they should definitely not be living with? I mean, why get stuck if you can avoid it? Do you know what I mean?

I suppose one could be a bit more precise. There was, after all, that whispered question to a teenage friend, "Did you go all the way last night?" and if the answer was yes the fact of going all the way hopefully didn't have that many long range implications. I mean, you have to differentiate. You can go all the way sometimes, and not get stuck at all.

But not when you're spending hundreds of millions of dollars, or organizing thousands of people. In these cases when the money is spent, it is spent. When the organizing is done and the people have gone through it, that is it. In some situations, if you go all the way you can't easily backtrack. You can't easily discover whether there are other, maybe better ways of doing what you're now doing. Or other better things to do. Or, as they say, if you drop the basket, that's the eggs! You go all the way and you get stuck.

There is always a danger that large institutions, including universities, will commit themselves to one model of institutional growth to the point of pretty well going all the way. They then risk getting caught short when times change, or not doing what they are now doing as well as it could be done. I mean, wouldn't it be better to go say, only 75 percent of the way and keep 25 percent for other ways of doing things? Wouldn't that make you feel a bit more assured that you're really sort of helping to keep yourself in the swim of things? Wouldn't you feel rather uncomfortable committing your \$100 million to only one way of doing something? Quite nerve-wracking actually, and something you'd think people would want to avoid. But apparently they don't.

The University, for example (and it is by no means the only example), seems well nigh committed to doing things in one way — right across the board. As an illustration, take the way students learn. In the Humanities Centre, the Physics Building, and the Mechanical Engineering Building you see the same kind of lecture theatres, the same kind of classrooms, the same kind of staff offices, and the same approach to teaching and learning. It's just the subject matter that is different. There is a terrific amount of decentralization at this university, and all these autonomous faculties and schools doing *their* thing in the same way as everybody else is doing theirs! In the fundamentals of

Did you go all the way last night?

creating an academic community everybody appears to have the autonomous right to do the same thing as everybody else! We're giving out our budget dollars to all kinds of people to go all the way in the same way! That means that the University as a whole is going all the way. Too bad. It does conflict with our principle, you know. Can't anybody think of other ways to create an academic community?

Of course, part of this look-alikeness, be-alikeness is encouraged from the centre. I mean, there are building space formulas that apply to everybody, relating square feet to the number of students, professors, and all that. These formulas assume that everybody wants about the same kind of thing, about the same kind of learning relationships, about the same kind of atmosphere—whether in arts, physics, or engineering. And apparently they do.

Or take a look at the University's physical environment as a whole. Talk about going all the way! Since we got our new physical plan, we've largely eliminated those things inconsistent with the plan, those things that suggested other possibilities. In an environment of large linked buildings there was apparently no room for anomalies: isolated wooden structures like Hotte Caf, Tuck Shop, the Ring Houses, or the Lister House. There may not even be room for large *unlinked* buildings. In the physical environment it looks like we've decided to go all the way.

As the (late) sage said as he prepared to leap off the cliff with two thousand eagle's feathers tied to his arms, "When you go all the way your successes are triumphs, your failures, disasters."

Now the corollary of not going all the way is giving at least some support to alternative visions. I suppose you could call this the "principle of alternative visions." Of course you have to have people with alternative visions to do this and, in what Marcuse calls this one-dimensional society of ours, this may be a truly difficult bill to fill. But then if you don't encourage alternative visions by not going all the way, what can you expect?

Universities, governments, and all sorts of large organizations should clearly set aside part of their riches to support alternative visions in what is done, how it is done, and who does it. Perky little alternative visions all over the place — like little research projects, little testing grounds — surely quite consistent with a university environment. But then, they could be rather bothersome, couldn't they, probably incomprehensible, and maybe even embarrassing! Even more likely, they'd be a waste of money, and we need all the money we can get to do what we are now doing the way we are doing it. I mean, these alternative visions are unlikely to measure up to the way we're doing things now, are they? Do you know what I mean?

As more of our activities move into the public sector, or into the hands of large private corporations, the possibility

that alternative visions will be created and/or survive tends to diminish. (I suppose we could call that a principle too.) This is because, although the free market does many things rather badly, it can by its nature provide a good environment for alternative visions. Indeed that is one of the great and priceless virtues of the free market. As we move more things out of the market into the public sector, or the market itself becomes more rigid through oligopoly and gigantism (reducing contingency you know), it becomes all the more important to figure out new ways to encourage alternative visions. It will take, for perhaps the first time, conscious commitment and certain kinds of budget decisions. It will require some changes in traditional bureaucratic behavior. But we've just got to start doing it. Honest.

At The University of Alberta there is one alternative vision left in North Garneau. This consists of four city blocks of heavily treed land, unique old houses, and apartment blocks. It is the only small area of the campus that is, physically speaking, qualitatively different from the rest. There should be a clue in this somewhere.

Given an alternative vision in the physical environment, there may be an opportunity to encourage an alternative vision in the academic and more broadly human environment. After all, it would be pretty difficult to sustain an alternative academic vision in the existing all-the-way physical environment, wouldn't it? Perhaps because the liberal arts encourage experiment and alternative visions by their nature, we could begin with liberal arts. Which brings us back to the nature of the undergraduate arts experience that I discussed in this column last time.

But, with so many things implied, perhaps that is enough said for now. I mean, I don't want to go all the way, you realize.



William Thorsell



I have not mentioned very much regarding Pembina Hall, . . .
But in the early days, before the doors were locked at night,
you never knew what you might find over there. Some nights
when I would go over there to put out the lights, I could see
or hear couples scattering, like going into a rabbit warren; and
sometimes the lights would be out before I got there . . .

— Reg Lister, *My forty-five
years on the Campus*

Pembina *is that all there is?*

by David C. Norwood, New Trail Staff

When you walk through the front door of Pembina today and enter the spacious, inviting vestibule, you swear you have stepped back thirty or forty years in time. Gone are the car-and bus-filled streets, the angular concrete and glass buildings, the congested hallways. Here is solitude, tranquility and a sense of relaxation. Mortarboard scholarship permeates the air, but it's not stuffy. Comfortable leather-upholstered furniture placed in an alcove backed with French windows, well worn wooden bannisters, dignified, warm drapes, portraits on the walls: this, you think, is what a university *should* be.

On April 30, 1974, Pembina Hall will close its doors. It has been called a hazard by fire officials, who understandably are worried about a fire in a building as old as Pembina. In fact, if the fire marshal's recommendations had been followed to the letter, Pembina would have closed January 1. But installation of smoke detectors, lights, and signs stayed the closure for four months.

Pembina will be the last of the three old residences to close. Athabasca, the oldest, was built in 1911 when the total residence enrolment was forty-two. It housed everything from the President's office to private suites. Assiniboia (the present home of the Publications Office) was completed the next year. The administration promptly moved in, along with Printing, the Library, and the fledgling Department of Extension. Pembina, the first University building to incorporate a concrete frame, was finished in 1914. It immediately became a combined medical laboratory/classroom centre; one recent historian of the building noted that "the present lavatory then housed fish and turtles." But by 1919 other facilities had been completed on campus, and Athabasca, Assiniboia and Pembina became the residences they were intended to be.

From their beginning through to the early sixties, the residences served as the centre of campus social life. In a geographical sense they were handy to everything; the campus was smaller in those days. While the evergreens planted during the buildings' infancy grew, and as more buildings were constructed to serve the University's increasing population, the residences retained their character and centrality. In this respect they had a few select peers: Hotte Caf, St. Joe's, the Tuck Shop and, to a certain extent, the Students' Union Building (not the newest one, which is of an entirely different generation).

In 1964 the first phase of a new residence complex, Lister Hall, was opened. Each building in the new entity held more than the old three put together, in conditions more than slightly dissimilar to those in the older structures. Assiniboia Hall closed that year and subsequently underwent wiring renovations to equip it as a teaching/office building.

Athabasca, the oldest building on campus, remained a residence for men until 1971 when it was closed — its structure was weak and the fire danger was enormous. Today it remains closed, except for the basement and the old dining area.

Pembina, the most structurally sound of all three,

maintained a fairly tenuous existence after the opening of Lister Hall and the closure of Assiniboia and Athabasca. Rumors perpetually circulated that the building would be closed "at the end of term." In December 1973 the rumors stopped being rumor and became fact. The University Board of Governors' accepted the report of the fire marshal and voted to close Pembina on April 30. The whole discussion took less than five minutes.

Fire hazard is the problem. In spite of its structural soundness, Pembina is a fire trap. None of its stairways are enclosed; in event of fire they would become chimneys for the smoke, and bar escape. None of the doors in the building are "fire rated" — that is, they would not prevent a fire from entering or leaving a room. The entire interior is highly flammable. Sid Smith, University Fire Marshal, pointed out that there must be at least a dozen coats of paint and varnish on the walls and baseboards.

Mr. Smith also referred to a fire in a building similar to Pembina, in Vancouver in the autumn of 1973. Defective wiring in the attic is thought to have been responsible. Within three minutes the building was filled with dense smoke; within sixteen it was completely gutted. "Unless you've actually been able to see a fire in progress," said Mr. Smith, "you simply have no idea how quickly it can spread. And we don't want to lose one life here."

To put the horse back in front of the cart, Pembina is being closed as much for the potential for a fire *starting* there as for what could happen after one did. The wiring is the culprit in this instance. The entire building might be in perfect shape, but if the wiring is frayed and old, the structure is in danger. Wiring deteriorates over the years. In any case there aren't enough circuits in Pembina to withstand the demands of modern consumption standards. As a result the women who live and study there are forced to use underpowered light bulbs and refrain from all but the most essential electrical items.

Lorna Johnston, a graduate student in Business Administration, and Assistant Dean of Women, lives in Pembina. She pointed out that all the girls in Pembina know they're not supposed to have appliances. "Nobody's got electric kettles," she said. "And you can tell if they have them because the lights blink. As soon as my light blinks I'm out in the hall trying to figure out what's happening." Everyone in the building is aware of the potential danger. Each is extra sensitive to such things as cigarette smoking (there are plenty of ashtrays) and the use of hot plates, toasters, and other conveniences. As Mr. Smith pointed out, fire doesn't wait for an appointment.

The care being exercised around Pembina indicates not only the desire to preserve lives but to preserve the residence and its way of life. The girls agree that the building must be closed at some point, and April 30 is as good as any date. But they have no intention of letting Pembina and its likes become memories. Close it now, they say; that's fine. But as soon as it's closed, get to work, renovate it, bring it up to present standards. And then open it again. Soon.

The girls are enlisting everyone they can in their effort



David C. Norwood



to persuade whoever needs to be persuaded that Pembina and the other buildings are worth saving. They're sure there's money available, but they don't know where.

Why is Pembina worth saving? The most obvious reason is its age and architectural value. On a campus which features buildings designed in virtually every style from Western Canadian Gothic to Avant Garde Functional, the pleasing appearance of Pembina, Athabasca, and Assiniboia—enhanced immeasurably by the surrounding foliage—is a relief at any time of the year. The walkway in front of all three, which can take a good fifteen or twenty minutes to stroll on a warm evening, is likely the closest one can come to real solitude in an aesthetic atmosphere in Edmonton. To replace these buildings with a modern counterpart would destroy almost the last visible signs of tradition at the University. And simply to let them decay pending a “final decision” would be worse than demolition. Decay is a blatant way of saying, “I don't care.”

There are less obvious but equally important reasons. The human element—denied or compromised in most modern residences—is everywhere in appearance in Pembina. There are different kinds of students at The University of Alberta. Those who reside in Pembina are referred to as “mature students.” No one is under 21 and the average age, according to Lorna Johnston, is about 30.

The “mature” aspect of this classification means that there is less direct emphasis on socializing than elsewhere. In large residences such as Lister Hall, socializing is a necessity simply because of size (1,800 students). In Pembina approximately 100 girls get to know each other by sight, over coffee or a meal. The antisocial manifestations of largeness are not present in Pembina.

But there *is* socializing. Comfortable lounges on the main floor and in the basement attest to a strong, but highly voluntary, social life. This is important for another reason. Pembina has a great many foreign students among its residents. No one was able to say how many there were; even approximately, at least not without consulting a list. This inability to recall numbers attests to the success of the cultural integration which has occurred. Pembina provides its foreign students with a year-round introduction to a new culture, which can be crucial to success in a program at Alberta.

Surprisingly though, acculturation is not seen by most residents as the single most important reason for the continued existence of Pembina. It's something else, an earnest desire to perpetuate a venerable institution which obviously has given each resident an added bonus at

University. The smallness of the residence and its consequent intimacy provides a welcome contrast to the huge maze of buildings visible from Pembina's windows. And a constant awareness of its tradition helps compensate for stark modernity in other parts of the campus.

It is this regard for tradition that has several of the girls worried. “We want to take our case to the Board of Governors,” said Sheila Robinson, a teacher from England now completing her education degree, “but so many of them are retiring or leaving that no one seems to be interested in what happens.”

They're just as worried about a lack of continuity among themselves. Many of the girls are graduating this year and are leaving. If Pembina is closed with no decision about its future, who will be around to pressure for its restoration as a residence? Will anybody care? The answer, it is hoped, is yes.

There are several ideas circulating at present regarding the future of the three old residences. One of the most popular would see Pembina and Assiniboia restored as residences, and Athabasca restored as a student/University services centre. In any event, both Assiniboia and Athabasca need far more extensive renovations than Pembina. They need to be gutted completely, and virtually new buildings constructed within the old exteriors. Pembina needs new wiring and plumbing, which would necessitate extensive renovation but not total gutting. One thing is definite: it is possible to restore all of the buildings to modern standards.

Costs of renovation are the reason for a lack of immediate action on the part of the Board of Governors. No one knows with any certainty how much restoration and renovation will cost, but a preliminary study of Pembina indicates that a minimum of \$450,000 is needed for that building. W. D. Neal, Vice President (Planning and Development) said that the other two would cost at least double that per building, but cautioned that these were only ballpark figures.

Money, especially in amounts of two and one-half million dollars, is not easy to come by these days. But then neither is tradition. The present residents of Pembina stress this, and they are far from alone in their concern. It's a matter of deciding to do *something* and finding out where to turn for help.

In the meantime Pembina Hall is closing. Nothing can be done about that. But so that others will come and experience the uniqueness of its life, the Pembina girls want assurance that the closure will be temporary. Pembina's that great, they say; *it really is*.

Snarks and Boojums, come away

by Christopher Gordon-Craig,
Assistant Professor of English

Most adults agree that children should be encouraged to read fiction but few pause to consider exactly why. To some, children's books are a way of instilling moral truths; to others, they offer opportunities to expand a child's imagination; to a third group, a certain book may exist



solely to give a child pleasure. One faces a difficult, if not impossible task in trying to say precisely what literary rules or criteria must be followed in assessing the relative merits of a child's book, for the ultimate test is, in fact, the child's own reaction. How many parents have at some time or another applied the most sophisticated judgements in choosing a book for a child only to have it rejected by the child's verdict "But it's silly!" Sometimes the only absolute rule seems to be the often repeated phrase "the right book for the right child at the right time."

Certainly some factors must be considered in judging children's books: the aims and intentions of the author, the success with which these have been carried out, the overall standard of writing, and the effect on the child-reader are the more obvious general areas of consideration. Closer scrutiny would need to consider some of the traditional elements recurring in children's literature from both the viewpoint of literary history and that of comparative treatment; to put the matter simply, what has the author done that is new or different and how well has he (or she) done it?

A major element associated with children's literature is the use and treatment of animals, as for instance in one of its oldest and simplest forms, the fable. In a typical beast-fable certain basic truths are shown to be common to human society and other forms of life. *Aesop's Fables* illustrates simple moral perceptions and wisdom in a sharp, clear focus with overtly instructive intentions. Sometimes the dispassionate precision of the tales strikes the reader as harsh or callous, and one can sympathize with Rousseau who criticized them for their ambiguity, as in the case of "The Grasshopper and the Ant" which could conceivably inspire children to imitate the severe attitude of the ant rather than learn from the warning implicit in the grasshopper's frivolous conduct. On the other hand, a work that appeared recently is Richard Adams's *Watership Down*, a novel with rabbits for characters and which in its current paperback edition runs to almost five hundred pages. Between these two works lies a huge number of books for children that incorporate animals and various aspects of nature.

Seldom are the animals in children's stories wholly animals; often they show recognizable aspects of the human personality. In some instances animal characters alter within



a work as in Kenneth Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows* where Mole, Rat, Badger, and Toad are occasionally animal, sometimes human, and more often than not a combination of both. Yet who cannot forgive the disarmingly human failings of Mr. Toad with his vanity and boastfulness, or fail to laugh at the description of Mole's garden?

A garden-seat stood on one side of the door, and on the other, a roller; for the Mole, who was a tidy animal when at home, could not stand having his ground kicked up by other animals into little runs that ended in earth-heaps. On the walls hung wire baskets with ferns in them, alternating with brackets carrying plaster statuary—Garibaldi, and the infant Samuel, and Queen Victoria, and other heroes of modern Italy.

The characters in Kipling's *Jungle Books* similarly display a wide gamut with sleepy walruses who are compared to drowsy old men in a late-Victorian club, or Rikki-tikki-tavi with his courage and sense of duty in face of the evil menace of the black cobras, Nag and Nagaina.

The *Jungle Books* also contain the stories of young Mowgli, the child brought up from infancy by the wolves. In these, besides the obvious reminiscence of Romulus and Remus with the implication that both man and animal are capable of recognizing basic needs and similarities within each other, Kipling has made the wolves appear human while at the same time Mowgli becomes an amalgam of man and animal.

It is easy to write a story where animals are given

human characteristics but it is very difficult to do well. It is even more difficult to imbue inanimate objects with life. Some of Hans Christian Andersen's stories serve as models of successful technique as, for example, "The Darning Needle" with its conceited needle involved in a series of adventures. Slightly more complicated in its pattern is "The Nightingale" where the Emperor is saved from death by the real nightingale after it had been previously supplanted by an artificial clockwork bird. Carlo Lorenzini, who wrote *The Adventures of Pinocchio* under the pseudonym of "C. Collodi," vividly relates the adventures of a wooden puppet and then caps the story with the puppet's full transformation.

Children do enjoy reading about their toys and there must be very few who can resist the appeal of A. A. Milne's *Winnie-the-Pooh*. The classic teddy-bear, here portrayed as Edward Bear or "Pooh," "a Bear of Very Little Brain," is seen in company with Eeyore, the pessimistic, gloomy donkey; clever, bumptious Rabbit; Kanga and Baby Roo; and, of course, Piglet, the grandson of Trespassers William. Together they form a perennially popular set of toy animals existing in a recognizably natural world with Christopher Robin who is their friend, companion, and advisor.

Equally hard a task is the creation of a new species or group of beings altogether. Tolkien's *Hobbits* with their furry feet and who live in burrow-like tunnels are a



Cover: drawing by Ernest Shepard from *Winnie-the-Pooh* by A.A. Milne. Reproduced by permission of the publisher, McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Toronto. Page 8: drawing by Sir John Tenniel from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll. Page 9 (top): drawing by Peggy Fortnum from *Paddington Marches On* by Michael Bond. Reproduced by permission of the publisher, Collins, London. Page 9 (bottom): drawing by Ernest Shepard from

The Wind in the Willows by Kenneth Grahame. Reproduced by permission of the publisher, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Illustrations copyright 1933 Charles Scribner's Sons. Page 10 (top: drawing of "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi" by W.H. Drake from *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling. Page 10 (bottom): drawing by Maurice Sendak from his *Higglety Pigglety Pop or There Must Be More To Life*, copyright 1967. Reproduced by permission of the publisher, Harper & Row, New York.



separate people capable of being visualized clearly. They are a cleverly realized concept, another race altogether whose adventures take place in a fantasy world where dragons and wizards (let alone Orcs and Ents) are possible. However, even a fantasy world must conform in some extent to an appearance of reality.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and *Through the Looking-Glass* contain this appearance of reality though the stories themselves have a dream-like consistency. The White Rabbit, Humpty Dumpty, the White Knight (who falls off his horse and claims that the cleverest thing he ever did was to invent a new pudding during the meat-course), and sometimes a creature of the imagination itself such as the Jabberwock, are readily grasped and, if not always recognized, at least are capable of being visualized by a child's imagination. Alice herself, usually a model of a well-behaved and even-tempered Victorian child, finds the most amazing things happening to her; she eats part of a mushroom with the result that her neck extends to a serpent-like state, her tears cause a pool in which she almost drowns, and at more than one point her basic ways of doing things are ineffectual as when in the *Looking-Glass* world she finds it necessary to walk away from someone in order to meet them, or that a cake has to be passed round first before it can be cut.

Alice soon learns that the fantasy world she lives in conforms to its own rules and that it is often a waste of time to attempt to correlate some of them with the reality of the world she comes from, a principle that lies at the heart of nonsense writing, that very special corner of the realm of fantasy. Lewis Carroll's *The Hunting of the Snark*, one of the finest pieces of nonsense writing ever produced, with its zany crew in ardent pursuit of a snark (an elusive beast which is given an even more elusive description) would probably be dismissed as incoherent by the reader who seeks its meaning in relation to his own system of order. Instead, it consists of elements all making sense within the nonsense world of the poem itself. At the outset of the expedition, the leader of the group produces a chart to help them in their search.

'He had bought a large map representing the sea,
Without the least vestige of land:

And the crew were much pleased when they found it to be
A map they could all understand.'
The crew instantly appreciates the true worth of this piece of equipment.

"Other maps are such shapes, with their islands and
capes! But we've got our brave Captain to thank!
(So the crew would protest) "that he's bought us the best—
A perfect and absolute blank!"'
For snark-hunting, a blank map is surely the best possible.

The world of snarks is open wide to those with imagination, and who have greater powers of imagination than children? The power of imagination is a vital aspect of children's literature, not only on the part of the writer, but also on the part of the reader. Some books can stimulate a child's sensibilities and this wonderful area of imagination is limitless, only when one denies the power of wonder will the wonders themselves disappear and cease to exist.

"But oh, beamish nephew, beware of the day,
If your Snark be a Boojum! For then
You will softly and suddenly vanish away,
And never be met with again!"'



alumni notes by A.G.Markle

'30 **Herb Surplis**, BA, recipient of the Canadian Real Estate Journalism award, has retired as real-estate and business columnist with the *Calgary Herald*. '33 **Jack L. Kearns**, BSc(Ag), has been appointed head of the Alberta Department of Agriculture's newly formed horse industry branch. '35 **R.E. Byron**, BSc, has been appointed education specialist in the World Bank's regional office for East Africa, and stationed in Nairobi for three years. **Fred Gale**, BSc (Eng), is heading the commission to study industrial health and safety policies in Alberta. '37 **John E. Poole**, BSc(Eng), has been named a director of the Toronto Dominion Bank. '39 **Harold L. Johnson**, BSc(Eng), recently received the Surveyor of the Year award from the Southern California Section of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping. '41 **S.G.B. (Stan) Pearson**, BSc, has returned to Canada from England to become vice president, exploration and production, Gulf Oil Canada Limited. '43 **Helen Jacobson**, HEC, has retired after thirty-five years as a diet expert at Calgary General Hospital. **W.C. (Charlie) Gordon**, BSc(Ag), has been named director of the provincial government's animal industry division. '45 **Mike Bevan**, BSc(Ag), has completed a MEd in Educational Administration and is off to St. Lucia, West Indies, as supervisor of the new Canadian School sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency. '46 **Kay A. Swallow**, MD, has been named acting medical director of Deerhome, Red Deer. '47 **Alex J. Beveridge**, BSc, is in charge of exploration and production for Newmark Resources Limited. **Douglas Baines**, BSc(Eng), is the newly appointed chairman of the Department of Engineering, Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto. '48 **G. Fong**, BSc, is general manager of exploration with Home Oil Company. **Dick L. Gordon**, BA, Summerland, B.C., had a new book, *The River Gets Wider*, published in February. Dick now writes for the *Winnipeg Free Press* and the *New Yorker*. **J.A. (Jim) Gibb**, BSc, has been appointed general manager, G.S. Blakeslee Equipment Limited, a subsidiary of Dow Chemical of Canada. '49 **Peter Roberts**, BEd, former press secretary to Prime Minister Trudeau, has been appointed undersecretary of state for cultural affairs. **W.H. Hurlburt**, LLB, has been appointed associate director of The Institute of Law Research and

Reform, The University of Alberta. '50 **R.A. Orr**, BSc(Eng), is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Engineered Homes Ltd. **Evelyn Fitsimmons**, BSc, is financial aids advisor at the University of Alaska. '51 **Gordon T. Hughes**, BSc(Eng), is area manager of Torchinsky's new geotechnical engineering office and materials testing laboratory in Edmonton. **Ken J. Spiller**, BSc(Ag), is beef cattle supervisor with the animal husbandry division of the Edmonton regional agriculturist's office. '52 **Louis A. Desrochers**, LLB, has been elected to the board of directors of the Bank of Montreal. **J.S. (Sid) Lore**, BSc(Ag), has been appointed livestock commissioner of the animal industry division of the Department of Agriculture. **Ivan Head**, LLB, special assistant to Prime Minister Trudeau, has been named Queen's Counsel by the federal government. **John Finlay**, BEd, has retired from the position of associate superintendent in charge of curriculum with the Edmonton School Board. '53 **David C. McDonald**, BA, has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta and a member of that court's trial division. **Arthur L. Wood**, BSc(Eng), is chief engineer, production division, Canadian Industrial Gas and Oil Ltd. '54 **D.A. Carlson**, BSc(Eng), has been named to the board of directors of Melton Real Estate Ltd. **Valentin (Val) Roos**, BEd, a retired Alberta school teacher, was recently ordained a United Church minister. '56 **Richard Gareau**, LLB, is the director of licensing and concessions control for the Olympic Games in Montreal. '57 **Doug Stevenson**, BSc, is head of a team of scientists completing a ground-water survey of 3,000 square miles of the city of Hyderabad, India. **Dick Colver**, BA, is president of the Saskatchewan Progressive Conservative Party. '58 **D.J. Taylor**, BSc(Eng), is general manager, public affairs, Shell Canada Ltd. '59 **Arthur R. Klimchuk**, BSc, is chief executive officer of Newmark Resources Ltd. **John Schulz**, BSc(Eng), is in charge of Alberta Laboratory Services Ltd., Calgary. The company does air pollution analysis for various plants which in turn submit these reports to the Department of Environment. **D.E. Deakin**, BCom, is treasurer of Home Oil Co. Ltd. '61 **Ernest Mardon**, BEd, has just had his fourth book published, *Community Names of Alberta*. **T.F. Cuthill**, BSc(Eng), has been named to the board of directors, Enex Resources Ltd.

'62 **Dennis G. McDonald**, BSc, is regional director in Alberta for F. F. Slaney and Co. Ltd., environmental and resource consultants. **Audrey Thompson**, BSc(Nu), was chosen nurse of the year by the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses. **R.K. Stagg**, BSc(Eng), is manager of mechanical engineering, Angus, Butler Engineering Ltd. **G.W. Riedel**, BSc(Ag), is chief, diagnostic reagents and quantitative microbiology, Bureau of Biologics and Medical Devices Laboratory Centre, Ottawa. **Richard G. Robinson**, BEd, has received a Master of Education degree from Brigham Young University. **Robert Coyle**, PEd, is vice-president of Reed Shaw Stenhouse Ltd. '63 **Claude Langlois**, BA, is leaving after five years in the position of secretary-general of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities. **K.D. Goebel**, BSc, has joined central research of 3M Corporation, St. Paul, as a senior chemist. **J.G. Locker**, PhD(Civil Eng), has been appointed associate professor of Engineering, Lakehead University. '65 **G. C. Thompson**, BSc(Eng), has been appointed district manager of Pacific Petroleum Ltd. '66 **W.N. Toombs**, PhD(Ed Admin), is the new dean of education on the Regina Campus of the University of Saskatchewan. '67 **Gerald Victor Bohnet**, BEd, has received a Master of Education degree from Brigham Young University. **G.F. Benoit**, BSc(Ag), is assistant commercial secretary (agriculture) with the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C. **Pauline McGibbon**, LLB, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, is the first woman to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. **Thomas E. Sydnese**, BSc(Ag), has been appointed to the production economics branch of the provincial Department of Agriculture. **Craig Karpilow**, BSc, was awarded a Master of Arts degree (Physical Medicine) from the University of Southern California. '68 **Marilynn Lund**, BA, has received a Master of Library Science degree from Brigham Young University. **Richard Byers**, LLB, is general council and secretary of Union Oil Co. '69 **T.C. Melton**, B.Com., is vice-president of Melton Real Estate Ltd. **Bruce D. Morrison**, LLB, has been named deputy-superintendent of brokers for the B. C. securities commission. '70 **Brian Arnott**, MFA, the first person in Canada to obtain a Master of Fine Arts in Theatre Design, was asked by the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services to discuss the feasibility of returning the Victoria

Hall Opera House in Petrolia to full use as a theatre. **Blaine McKearney**, BSc(Ag), has joined the Agricultural Development Corporation in Alberta as assistant district agriculturist at High River. **David Beckman**, BSc(Ag), has been appointed district agriculturist for the County of Wetaskiwin. **Geraldine D. Shantz**, MSc, has received a PhD in Microbiology from Pennsylvania State University. **Danny B. Butler**, BEd, has received a MA degree from Brigham Young University. **Geoffrey N. Molloy**, BEd, is an assistant professor of education at Acadia University. **'71 Joyce E. Brett**, HEc, is lecturing in clothing and textiles at Brescia College, University of Western Ontario. **Brian T.P. Mutiner**, PhD(Ped), now at St. Francis Xavier University, has been named to the 1973-74 editorial board of the *Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*. **Bernard Masters**, PhD(ElemEd), is general education specialist with the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank) in Washington, D.C. **William J. Kidd**, LLB, is associated with a law firm in Ponoka. **'72 Robert Alan Dick**, BEd, is teaching high school in Drayton Valley. **Bill Turtle**, BSc(Eng), is an engineer at Drilco's Edmonton plant. **Neil Baker**, MBA, has been appointed director of administrative services for the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. **Barbara McKernan**, PEc, is the new assistant recreation director at Taber. **Agnes Lackner**, BEd, was the mother of the first baby born in 1974 in Edmonton at the Royal Alexandra Hospital. **'73 Paula Ann Vossen**, BLS, is with the Wheatlands Regional Library in Saskatoon. **Gerald (Jerry) Kelly**, PhD (EdAdmin), has been appointed director of programs at Red Deer College. **Jack Gillis**, BCom, is accountant at one of Edmonton's newest convention centres, Le Château Louis Motor Inn. **Gordon von Hollen**, BSc, is an assayer with Noranda Mines Ltd., Bell Copper Division, at Granisle, B.C. **J.S. Benoit**, MD, is interning at the Holy Cross Hospital in Calgary.

Deaths

Norman A. Clark, BSc(Ag) '18, in Victoria. **Sigurd Lefsrud**, LLB'25, in Viking. **Leonard E. Gads**, BSc(Eng)'39, Professor Emeritus and former Associate Dean of Engineering, in Edmonton. **Ruth L. Low**, (Newcombe) BA'40, in a car

accident in Victoria.

Rosemary Hope Stewart, (McQueen) LLB'41, in Edmonton.

Henry Hurtig, BSc(Ag)'41, in Ottawa.

Stewart Gordon White, BEd'70, in Victoria.

University Women's Club publishes history

As It Happened is the title of a booklet published by the University Women's Club telling the story of its first 60 years. Edited by Marjorie W. Buckley, the booklet is divided into six chapters, each representing a decade and written by a member who was active in the club during the time of which she is writing.

Quotations from the Minutes convey the temper of the times, such as the concern in the thirties with the growth of facism abroad, unemployment at home, and the support of graduate women refugees. The club's involvement with the Canadian Federation of University Women is dealt with fully, especially the Triennial Conference held here in 1934. Then there are the recollections of socials and plays, lectures and concerts enjoyed over the years, the whole illustrated with 22 photographs of past presidents, groups, and events.

The booklet is available from Mrs. Jean Saville, 8919 117 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 1R8 at \$2 in Edmonton, or \$2.25 prepaid through the mail. The proceeds will go towards the Bursary Fund.

Whither thou goest . . .

Predictions have a way of going wrong, and they have done so this year at The University of Alberta. Expecting a continuation of enrolment decreases for 1973-74, officials were pleasantly surprised to see increases instead. When the official count was made, 18,413 full-time students were registered this year, up 700 from 1972-73 and up 100 from the record year 1970-71.

The unexpected increase has resulted in a few difficulties, such as larger classes, but no one is complaining. A change of more than 7.5 per cent in so-called enrolment units means that provincial funding can be renegotiated, something very welcome at a time of considerable budget stringencies.

Andrew L. Doucette (1900-1974)

Andrew L. Doucette, MA '40, Professor Emeritus of Education, died February 4 at the age of 73.

From the time of his arrival in Alberta from the East in the early 1920s, Dr. Doucette was involved in education, as a teacher, school inspector, and student. He received an MA from The University of Alberta in 1940 and joined its staff in 1945. Two years later he became Director of The University of Alberta at Calgary. From that time to his retirement in 1961, Dr. Doucette oversaw and contributed to the development of the Calgary campus, laying the foundations of the much larger, autonomous institution which exists there today.

The Consecration of the House

The University's new Fine Arts Centre was opened officially on February 7, with the students in the St. Cecilia Orchestra (below) playing Beethoven's "Consecration of the House," the production of one play and two operas, displays of printmaking, photography, painting, and design, readings of poetry with music and dance, and generally all the students of Art and Design, Music, and Drama taking part in a score of similar celebrations throughout the week.



David C. Norwood